

# WARSAW RIOTING.

## Russia Forced to Declare Martial Law There.

### TROOPS FIRE ON MOBS.

#### Hospitals Full of the Wounded—Other Cities More Quiet.

St. Petersburg and Moscow. Many of the strikers return to work—News of Kropotkin's Defeat in Manchuria Increases the Disaffection Over the War. His Losses 10,000—Retreat From Samson Considered a Disaster—Britain Makes Another Vigorous Protest.

WARSAW, Jan. 30.—The city and government of Warsaw and Lodz and the government of Petroff have been placed under martial law. The schools are closed and the Government buildings and factories are guarded by troops.

There is much looting and a number of buildings were set on fire to-night. The soldiers frequently fired on the mobs. The total number of persons killed and wounded in the disturbances here and in the suburbs is considerable, but there has been no big fight. Wild stories have been told of heavy fighting in the suburbs, with hundreds of casualties but personal investigation has invariably revealed that the reports were greatly exaggerated.

It must be admitted that the troops, on the whole, behaved well in face of severe provocation. They were constantly sniped at by concealed rioters, and some of them were stabbed by men who dashed past them.

Trouble began again about the middle of the morning on the Novi Svat, the leading business thoroughfare, and elsewhere, the rioters attacking the troops from houses. It would be difficult to find an undamaged street in the city. They have all been plundered and most of them have been burned.

There is a tendency to give the disorders an anti-Jewish turn. The shops of many Hebrews have been plundered.

An enormous body of troops holds the Vola district, one of the poorest in the city. Some of the streets look like the headquarters of an army.

MANY STARVING.  
The writer saw a crowd of starving women trying to enter a baker's premises. Soldiers, with their bayonets, formed a ring fence about the shop. They were good natured and did not hurt the women, who tried to push the bayonets aside. They did not break through, though they were ready to tear the house down to get bread.

The women presented a most pitiable sight. Their faces were haggard and bloodless, and their eyes were big and watery, yet looked as though they were on fire. Their general expression was that of concentrated wretchedness.

Food is scarce and in some parts of the city it is almost impossible to procure any. Even rich people have been practically starving. What little bread enters the town is sold for about 28 cents a pound.

The slightest weakening of the troops would result in an immediate recurrence of violence. Many of the men arrested had long knives and revolvers of a uniform pattern, which confirms the reports that the revolutionists have been for some time smuggling thousands of revolvers into the city.

The mobs are doing their utmost to prevent the running of the few cabs which still try to work. Whenever a cab is out of sight of the soldiers wires are drawn along the street to trip the horses. Then men rush to the animals' heads, using some violence. The rioters, who they generally avoid open conflicts, take every opportunity for wreaking vile vengeance on the troops, who have to keep alert day and night.

Many people are afraid to venture on the streets. Some prefer starvation rather than risk death by a bullet. Most, however, court danger. Young women, especially of the lower and middle classes, risking their lives merely from love of excitement. Girls of eighteen seem to try to get into the places where the fighting is thickest.

Ambulances are busy day and night. The hospitals are full of wounded. The police seize the bodies of rioters when they are shot in order to prevent demonstrations over them.

MANY STRIKERS ON BACK.  
St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—Many strikers returned to work to-day. The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, who recently excommunicated Father Gapon, attended the Patriotic works this morning and delivered a religious exhortation to the men who had returned to work. There is understood that the workingmen's societies here will be placed under the direct wardship of the Holy Synod.

Despite the widespread resumption of work the political unrest has been intensified by the Russian defeat in Manchuria, which is regarded as being attributable to instructions to Gen. Kuropatkin that it would be opportune to seek a victory.

It is estimated that 100 persons were killed in Sunday's disorder at Warsaw.

The Bar Association, with a member-

# ONE BOMB THROWN IN PARIS.

## ANOTHER LEFT FOR MEMBER OF RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

### Several Persons Injured When Infernal Machine Explodes After Meeting to Denounce Russian Government—Was Thrown into Group of Police and Guards.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—A meeting was held at Tivoli Hall here to-night to protest against recent events in Russia. As those who attended the meeting were leaving the hall, which is on the Avenue de la République, a bomb was thrown into a group of police and Republican Guards near by. Two of the guards were wounded. The meeting was attended by several thousand persons, while thousands more were unable to enter the hall and made a demonstration on the street. The latter were noisy and turbulent, and the Social element was strong. There were shouts of "Down with the Czar!" "Down with the assassin!" The excitement increased as the meeting ended and the attendants came out.

In the midst of the hubbub the bomb was thrown. A panic and stampede followed. Several persons were thrown down and hurt. The police immediately barred the exits of the hall for the purpose of arresting the culprit, but only four persons were detained, including a law student.

The bomb was shaped like a bottle. It contained shoe nails. The total number of injured by the explosion is not known, but does not seem to exceed four. None is fatally hurt. M. Pressence, one of the chief speakers at the meeting, declared that recent events in Russia resulted from the work of the Social Democracy.

As Prince Troubetzkoff, a member of the Russian Embassy here, was about to enter his residence at an early hour this morning he found a bomb on a window ledge. It consisted of a metal tube, six inches long, with a fuse attached.

Prince Troubetzkoff called the police, who removed the bomb to the municipal laboratory. It contained blasting powder and chemicals. It was of clumsy construction, and to this is attributed the fact that it did not explode.

### LIMIT OF STRENUOUSNESS.

Capt. Wise Says It Is to Sit Between Roosevelt and Bryan at a Dinner.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30.—"If any one wants to know what a strenuous life is, let him listen to me," said Capt. John S. Wise of New York, at a dinner here to-morrow along with a heavy fall of snow this morning. "I am here for rest, and I need a good, complete one, sure."

"Any man who has been leading the strenuous life Saturday night needs a long rest," went on Capt. Wise. "I went to that Gridiron Club banquet in Washington and I sat between President Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan. It was a case of keeping pace with the times. He who does that has gone to the very limit of strenuousness."

While resting Capt. Wise was busy arranging for a day of pleading in the cases designed to test the validity of the new Constitution of Virginia. They have been pending for some time in the United States court. United States Judge Waddell was not in the city, and Capt. Wise mustered up enough energy to catch an early train to Norfolk, where the Judge was supposed to have gone.

### SANTO DOMINGO PROTOCOL.

The Administration Decides to Negotiate a New Agreement in Treaty Form.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The administration has determined not to send the Santo Domingo protocol to the Senate, but to negotiate a new agreement in the form of a treaty. This decision was the outcome of further consideration of the terms of the protocol, in the light of criticism made by Senators and others. Instructions accordingly were sent to the Hon. Thomas C. Dawson, United States Minister at Santo Domingo City, to conclude a treaty with President Morales containing provisions intended to meet the criticism.

The chief difference between the protocol, or, as the State Department called it, the "memorandum of a proposed agreement," and the treaty now in process of negotiation was a provision so worded as to leave no chance for the contention that the American Government has assumed responsibility for the payment of Santo Domingo's debts. In the protocol there was a provision of that character, but it was not deemed specific enough.

While nothing authoritative has been said on the subject, it is suspected that the treaty will not follow out the stipulation said to be in the protocol that all Dominican custom houses shall be turned over to the United States Government on Feb. 1. If there is such a stipulation in the protocol, it would be manifestly ridiculous to insert it in a treaty which will probably not be concluded by that date and cannot reach Washington for a week or ten days after it has been signed in Santo Domingo City.

The administration realizes that if the protocol were sent to the Senate and ratified by that body it would have the binding force of a treaty. The decision to make a formal treaty, it was said to-day, was not due, therefore, to any policy of delay. The protocol would not be all that was desired, but to the realization that it was open to criticism and needed recasting, and the administration concluded that the changes had to be made, they might as well put the new agreement in treaty form instead of in the form of a protocol or memorandum.

Nobody here expects that there will be any marked opposition to the treaty in Santo Domingo, but it is realized that the protocol could have been put into effect in that country without other formality than its approval by President Morales.

Commander A. C. Dillingham of the navy, who is bringing the official copy of the protocol to Washington, has not reached here yet.

### EARLY SPRING IN CALIFORNIA.

Pennsylvania Railroad Tour leaves New York February 16. Thirty three days en route. Round trip rate, covering all necessary expenses, \$125. Details of C. Studebaker, E. P. A. No. 203 5th Ave. New York City—Ad.

### FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS.

"N. Y. & Fla. Special," 12 P. M. "Fla. & West Indian Line," 9:30 A. M. Unexcelled service via Pens. & Atlantic Coast Line. 141 Broadway, N. Y.—Ad.

# BIBERY IN CALIFORNIA.

## Four State Senators Accused of Taking Money and Assisting in Revenge.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 30.—The first scandal of the legislative session was made public to-day when William C. Quinn, manager of the Continental Building and Loan Association, presented an affidavit showing that four State Senators had accepted bribes of \$500 each for protecting certain get-rich-quick schemes from prosecution. He also declared that his company had been attacked by these Senators because of a conspiracy against the company entered into by Managing Editor Robert of the San Francisco Examiner. He charged that Robert's influence was used in selecting these four men to investigate the affairs of his company.

Corbin presented a mass of facts against the accused Senators, even giving the numbers of the bank bills presented to them as bribes. The Senators are: Harry Bunkers and Frank French of San Francisco; Eli Wright of San Jose, and E. J. Emmons of Berkeley. They all deny the charges.

This exposure is unfortunate for the Examiner, which has attempted to ruin the Continental Building Association because Assessor Washington Dodge is its proprietor. The paper has had a feud with Dodge and it is charged sought this means of getting even with him.

### DENIES GIVING REBATES.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Answer to Two Suits Charging Rate Favoritism.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—In an official statement issued to-day, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company denies the assertions of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company and the Webster Coal Company, which it recently absorbed, that the Pennsylvania Railroad allowed rebates to rival coal corporations, or that it discriminated against the complainant companies in the matter of car allotments. The statement says:

"The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company say that they have no statement to make in reply to the allegations made in the suit brought by the Webster Coal Company, or to the newspaper comment thereon, as their answer will be made when the matter comes before the court. They say, however, most emphatically, that no rebates had been given, nor any allowances or payments in the nature of a rebate made."

"As to the distribution of empty cars, while it is true that the company had been at times unable to supply the demands of shippers, there had been no unjust discriminations in the allotments as will be shown."

### MUST PAY TAYLOR INSURANCE.

Interesting Suit in a Case Where the First Premium Wasn't Paid Decided.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30.—Judge Joseph Buffington of the United States Circuit Court to-day handed down a decision in an insurance case, which has been watched by every insurance company in the country. Selwyn M. Taylor, who died in 1903, died in the Harwick mine, was insured in the Provident Savings and Life Company for \$25,000.

The principal was due on Dec. 28, 1903. He had thirty days grace in which to pay it. He died on Jan. 24, 1904, and two days later his widow offered to pay the premium. The company refused to accept it, owing to the fact that Taylor had died before the premium was paid.

The executors of the estate sued the company, and the local courts gave a decision in favor of the Taylor estate, leaving the point open to law whether Taylor's death before the premium was paid abrogated the agreement. Judge Buffington decided it did not, and ordered the company to pay the \$25,000 insurance.

### DR. FLOWER'S APPOINTMENT AAR.

Said to Have Told on Paris and to Seek to Reimburse Mrs. Hagaman.

Dr. Richard D. Flower, who has not been seen in these parts since he jumped \$23,000 bail on five indictments for larceny, is, according to Alexander C. Macnulty, counsel for Mrs. Francis P. Hagaman, and wants to make restitution of some of the money that Mrs. Hagaman contributed to his mining schemes. Mr. Macnulty confided to the press that Dr. Flower had been seen yesterday afternoon, and now the District Attorney's office will have a talk with him. Assistant District Attorney Garvan sent for Mr. Macnulty yesterday and subpoenaed William Lindsey, Mrs. Hagaman's son by her first husband. They will be at the District Attorney's office at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Macnulty says that Dr. Flower is hiding in a haven south of New York. He is a representative of hers and Mrs. Hagaman, with her son and Mr. Macnulty, went to Juarez, Mexico, where he met them. Dr. Flower was a beard and a clever deceiver, whose name has been secured. He is in bad shape physically. There was a story that he was posing as a priest.

At Altogether Mrs. Hagaman lost about \$1,000,000 in Dr. Flower's schemes. Mr. Macnulty said: "But I think she is now in a fair way to get her money back. He lost \$1,000,000 in the Sunset Mining Company. Dr. Flower has given me power of attorney to wind up the affairs of the company. The company is incorporated under the laws of Mexico for \$75,000 and it was necessary to show that Mrs. Hagaman had an equity in the property. As a matter of fact it was her money that bought the property. Flower said he wanted to right some of the wrongs he had committed before he died and then he gave me documents showing the existence of a ring of twenty-five mining shares and crooks."

Mr. Macnulty has promised to turn these papers over to Mrs. Hagaman. He is according to Mr. Macnulty, there was considerable correspondence between him and Dr. Flower before Dr. Flower promised to meet him. Mr. Macnulty said that Dr. Flower had also carried a bottle containing poison to use in case of capture.

### CABLE TO ICELAND.

That Island to Be in Communication With Denmark by Oct. 1, 1906.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Negotiations for the laying of a cable between Iceland and the Shetland Islands, connecting there with the cable to Denmark, have been completed, according to a communication received at the State Department from Consul-General Raymond R. Frazier at Copenhagen, Denmark. The concession has been given to the Great Northern Telegraph Company, which is to complete the line not later than Oct. 1, 1906. The new cable will land on the east coast of Iceland and will connect overland with Reykjavik, the only city of importance there.

As Iceland is a stormy coast, the greatest immediate result of the cable is expected to be to the shipping interests of the Atlantic, as meteorological data from Iceland and the Feroe Islands will be received and reported daily.

# GOT CHICAGO'S BLUEBEARD.

## Hired a Room Here and Tried to Marry Landlady.

His Published Picture Gave Him Away—Said to Have Married From 18 to 20 Women, Hurt Some and Robbed and Desecrated Others—His Denial of It.

Katherine Kimmeler, a widow, living at 545 West Forty-seventh street, advertised in one of the German newspapers last Wednesday morning for a lodger. About 2 o'clock that afternoon a middle-aged German, prosperously dressed, came and hired her hall bedroom.

He hadn't been in the flat more than a couple of hours when he offered to peel the potatoes for dinner, and said: "I'm a good cook, and I'll cook your dinner for you."

Mrs. Kimmeler thanked him, but declined his help. In the evening her new lodger sat and chatted with her, and seemed to take a great deal of interest in her history. The next morning it was the same thing, only more so.

"How would you like to marry me?" he said after breakfast while he watched the widow washing dishes. "I'm a rich man and the son of a count. Don't you think I'd make a good husband?"

This was too sudden for the widow. She told him she had had one husband and wasn't at all anxious to make a second venture.

The lodger was out yesterday afternoon when some one brought in a newspaper to Mrs. Kimmeler. When she saw the picture she screamed. The paper contained the picture sent out by the Chicago police of John Hook, who is alleged to have married from 18 to 20 wives, who either promptly died or were robbed and deserted. The Chicago police want him in connection with some of the deaths, and the Chicago papers have been writing him up as a Bluebeard.

The picture seemed to Mrs. Kimmeler to be a perfect likeness of her lodger. When he came in she looked first at him and then at the picture until she became convinced. She told her neighbors and went to the West Forty-seventh street police station. They sent her there, and she made up to the desk where Sergeant Fahey was sitting and laid the picture in front of him.

"That man is in my house," she said. Fahey sent Detectives O'Neill, Frye, Karl and Kerns with her over to the flat. The lodger was out. His trunk and clothing were brand new. Some of the clothing had Chicago labels.

It was after 10 o'clock P. M. when the lodger came in. When he opened the door, O'Neill stepped up to him. "Hi, you do do, Mr. Hooky," he said. "Hello," said the man. Then he seemed to recollect himself and said: "My name isn't Hook. Where did you get that name?"

O'Neill showed him the picture, and took him around to the station. There the man insisted he was Henry Bartlett. He had \$100 bills and \$25 in smaller bills. In one of his pockets was a Chicago paper containing an account of "Bluebeard."

Detective Sergeant Fogarty, who came from Headquarters, the prisoner admitted that it was his picture that the Chicago police had sent out. "But they got the wrong man," he said. "There's another man in this, but I've got to stand for it all." He said he was willing to go back to town and explain the matter.

At Police Headquarters the prisoner admitted that he was Hook, John Joseph Adolph Hook. He said that his home was at 610 W. 4th Avenue, Chicago. The circular from the Chicago police accuses him of murder and bigamy. Hook denied that he was guilty of either charge. He had two wives, he said.

"The first is living and the second was Emilie Fisher, whom I married this month and who died on Jan. 12. I left there four days later. I don't know anything at all about the other women."

His pockets yielded among other things a loaded revolver, a lot of cards marked "Barred" and two wedding rings, which had been filed off on the inside, where the initials would be, until they were very thin from the filing. The letter "H" only could be discerned and that was a "B."

Hook is about 5 feet 6 in. of medium build and has a blond complexion, dark brown hair and mustache and rather piercing brown eyes.

The Chicago police have the names of eighteen women in all who are alleged to be married to Hook, beginning with a woman whom he married in Vienna in 1881. He is said to have turned up in Chicago in 1893 and married there a Mrs. A. Meyer, who died three weeks later. Later that year a man answering his description married a woman in Peoria and disappeared, taking all her savings. Most of the women Hook is alleged to have married since then belonged in Chicago and were either deserted or died shortly after marriage.

He last woman who had died got trace was Mrs. Marie Waller, whom he married last year. Her body was exhumed, but he was found yesterday that she had died of natural causes. Powders found in Hook's last home were harmless. The police are now busy investigating the death of Mrs. Julia Steinbrecker, who died in 1894, two months after her marriage to Hook, leaving \$1,000. Of the eighteen alleged wives whose names have been secured, ten died soon after their marriage, seven were deserted and one disappeared.

### AL ADAMS SELLING OUT.

Quits the Realty Business With \$1,500,000 Profit—Auction of His Property.

# MAYBE ODELL WILL SAIL.

## For Europe on Feb. 18 or May 7, or if Not Perhaps Not at All.

"Odell says he isn't going abroad at all." "Odell says he is booked to sail on May 7 or May 11 on the North German Lloyd liner." "Odell says he is going to Europe on Feb. 18, to be gone four months."

And you couldn't get a soul at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, where these reports were circulated, to bet a postage stamp on the correctness of any one of them, no, not if Chairman Odell of the Republican State committee himself put it down in black and white.

### STOPPED WILD LOCOMOTIVE.

Another Locomotive Run Out to Meet It—Both Wrecked in the Crash.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 30.—A runaway locomotive on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad was stopped this morning by another locomotive being sacrificed in a collision which destroyed both. The runaway was a pusher at the end of a heavy train going up the steep Yatesville grade. The engineers and firemen jumped off at a station and the pusher broke loose and started down grade.

A warning was sent to this city toward which the locomotive was thundering at the rate of a mile a minute. The yardmen had only a few moments to decide whether to let the runaway speed past the passenger station here, perhaps sacrificing many lives or start another locomotive toward it. The latter plan was adopted. A locomotive was switched to the main track and started up the road. As the runaway came into sight the crew of the second locomotive jumped, and the next minute the collision occurred.

### TROLLEY CARS WITHOUT STRAPS.

New Ones for the B. & R. T. Make No Provision for the Standees.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company placed on exhibition in front of the Borough Hall yesterday one of its new surface cars, 200 of which have been ordered. Chief among the good points claimed for the cars is the absence of straps for passengers to hold on to while standing in crowded cars.

"There will be no standing," said Manager Calderwood last night. "We are going to try to give the public a car that will combine comfort to the passenger—and profit to ourselves."

The new car will have cross seats, as in a railroad coach, and will accommodate forty-eight persons. Four motors will be installed in each. In the cars in use at present there are but two motors and no accommodation for only thirty-two persons. The new cars are 41 feet long and are of the combination kind—open in summer and closed in the winter. They will be placed in commission on June 1.

### TWO SCHOONERS GIVEN UP.

Seventeen Lives Probably Lost on the Quinnebaug and Charles E. Wilbur.

SOMERSET, Mass., Jan. 30.—Capt. Cornelius A. Davis of this town, manager of the schooners Quinnebaug and Charles E. Wilbur, which have been reported missing since the heavy storm of Nov. 19, has given up hope of ever learning from either vessel, and has sent formal identification to the insurance companies. For weeks Capt. Davis thought that possibly the big schooners had been blown to sea and disabled.

Eleven persons were on the Quinnebaug and six on the Wilbur. The first vessel sailed from Savannah, Ga., on Nov. 2 for New York, and the other from Darien, Ga., on Nov. 3, for the same destination. It is supposed both foundered off the Delaware coast. Both schooners were four masted and were valued at \$45,000.

### WOMEN HORSE THIEVES.

Two of Them, With Their Husbands, Caught by Stealing Twenty Animals.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 30.—The police of this city have made an important capture of the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. John Myers of Newark, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. William Hook of Ellenville, N. Y., who have confessed to the theft of twenty horses in New York State during the past year. They operated in many places between Poughkeepsie and Bound Brook, N. J.

Maps were found in their possession showing the situation of barns in various parts of New Jersey. The quartet drove about from town to town and posed as farmers looking for property to buy. Hook and his wife were taken to Brewster, N. Y., to-day. Myer was turned over to a Sheriff at Poughkeepsie, and Mrs. Myer must stand trial in Springfield.

### AMERICAN HUSTLE.

French Governor of Cambodia Prates Our Work in the Philippines.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.  
MANILA, Jan. 30.—Gov. Lamothé of the French Protectorate of Cambodia is here officially investigating the Oriental colonies, and that Americans are pursuing a new theory with extraordinary liberality. The bold plans are energetically executed. Remarkable activity characterizes our public works. The universal extension of the school system at enormous expense is, perhaps, premature, he says.

However, more has been accomplished in the Philippines in two years than in twenty years in any of the other Oriental colonies. He considers that the Philippines have a brighter future than Java, which is more successful from an administrative standpoint but does not elevate the natives.

### TORTURED BY LADRONES.

Filipino Who Was Friendly to Americans Caught and Hamstrung.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.  
MANILA, Jan. 30.—Montalvo, the ladron leader, has hamstrung a Batangas native who had shown himself friendly to Americans, the man's lips were also cut off. Felizardo another ladron leader, kidnapped the ten-year-old nephew of the Presidente of Silang, but he was recaptured by Lieut. Boyle's scouts.

The ladrones apparently maintain accurate intelligence headquarters at Manila. The cavalry and infantry in Cavite have been subdivided and are patrolling the hills. Mearns, the constabulary officer, has been killed and the ladrones have been arrested for complicity with the outlaws. The ladrones are heading for Rizal and Batangas.

### POSTER COMPETITION.

The Delaware & Hudson offers a prize of \$100 and a second prize of \$50 for the best design for suit-case poster. For details circular address J. M. Burdick, G. P. O. Albany, N. Y.—Ad.

### QUICKEST LINE TO CLEVELAND.

Leave New York 12 P. M. Cleveland 7:35 Morning. Cincinnati 1:30 P. M. Indianapolis 2:30 P. M. St. Louis 3:30 P. M. New York Central. No extra fare.—Ad.

# FEDERAL CONTROL.

## Roosevelt Speaks Out on the Corporation Problem.

### Warns the Railroad Men

#### Amend Constitution, He Says, If There's No Other Way.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—President Roosevelt spent six hours in Philadelphia to-night as the guest of the Union League Club. The organization, founded in 1862, would have celebrated its forty-second anniversary in November last, but it was decided to defer the event to suit the convenience of Mr. Roosevelt.

The President arrived in Philadelphia from Annapolis at 6 o'clock to-night. It was the hour when the greatest number of commuters leave the city for suburban places, and the Broad street station was crowded with people when the special train bearing the President and his party came. The crowd occupied all the standing room in the corridors and stairways of the station, and Mr. Roosevelt received a rousing welcome as he passed from the train to the carriage, which was to take him to the headquarters of the League.

The streets near the railroad station were also crowded with people. Mayor John Weaver escorted the President to the clubhouse of the Union League and the President had time to shake hands with a number of members of the League before the banquet, which was the event of the evening, began.

The banquet room was elaborately decorated with colored electric lights, flags and flowers, and about 400 guests, nearly all of them members of the club, were seated at the tables.

It had been widely advertised in Philadelphia that President Roosevelt would make some highly significant remarks in regard to the Federal supervision of railroads and the bankruptcies were not disappointed.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.  
After some complimentary remarks about the Union League, the President read a carefully prepared speech as follows:

This club was founded to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln when he stood as the great leader in the struggle for union and liberty. We have a right, therefore, to appeal to this club for aid in every governmental or social effort made along the lines marked out by Lincoln. The great President taught many lessons which we who come after him should learn.

Among the most important of these was the lesson that for weak or for weak are indissolubly bound together in whatever part of the country we live, whatever our social standing, whatever our wealth or our poverty, whatever form of mental or physical activity our life work may assume.

Lincoln, who was, more emphatically than any other President we have ever had, the President of the plain people, was yet as far removed as Washington himself from the slightest taint of demagoguery. With his usual far-sighted clearness of vision he saw that in a republic such as ours permanent prosperity of any part of our people was conditioned upon the prosperity of all; and that on the other hand, any effort to raise the general level of happiness by striking at the wellbeing of a portion of the people could not but be in the end disastrous to all.

The principles which Lincoln applied to the solution of the problems of his day are those which we must apply if we expect successfully to solve the different problems of our own day—problems which are so largely industrial. Exactly as it is impossible to develop a high morality unless we have a foundation those qualities which give at least a certain minimum of material prosperity to all, it is impossible permanently to keep material prosperity unless there is lack of it a basis of right living and right thinking.

In the last analysis, of course, the dominant factor in obtaining this good conduct must be the individual character of the average citizen. If there is not this condition of individual character in the average citizen of the country, it is impossible to place by the wisest legislation and administration will in the end prove futile. But given this average of individual character, then laws and the honest administration of the laws can do much to supplement it. If either the business world or the world of labor loses its head, then it has lost something which cannot be made good by any governmental effort. Our faith in the future of the republic is firm, because we believe that on the whole and in the long run our people think clearly and act rightly.

### REGULATION OF INDUSTRIALISM.

Unquestionably, however, the great development of industrialism means that there must be an increase in the supervision exercised by the Government over business enterprises. This supervision should not take the form of violent and ill-considered interference, and assuredly there is danger lest it take such form if the business leaders of the business community confine themselves to trying to thwart the effort at regulation instead of guiding it aright. Such men as the members of this club should lead in an effort to secure proper supervision and regulation of corporate activity by the Government, not only because it is for the interest of the community as a whole that there should be this supervision and regulation, but because in the long run it will be in the interest of the individual business man.

DEWEY'S FORT WINE & GRAPE JUICE  
Can be excused for the sick.  
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.—Ad.

### QUICKEST LINE TO